

KEOWEE COURIER

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—By—
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WALHALLA, S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1912.

NATIONAL EDUCATION DAY.

Prominent Speakers Will Be Present at National Corn Exposition.

Columbia, Nov. 29.—Special: Walter H. Page, of New York, editor of The World's Work, and Dr. David F. Houston, of St. Louis, chancellor of Washington University, have accepted invitations to deliver addresses on National Education Day at the Fifth National Corn Exposition here next January. Both men are well known in this section. Dr. Houston is one of the prominent educators of the South. Both he and Mr. Page have devoted much time to the study of problems pertaining to the betterment of rural life.

National Education Day has been fixed for Friday, January 31, the exposition opening on the 27th. Other prominent educators who have accepted invitations to speak on this day are J. D. Eggleston, State Superintendent of Education of Virginia, and Miss Mabel Carney, of Normal University, Normal, Ill., secretary of the Illinois Country Life Federation. The addresses of this day will be directed to real problems in school improvement and in the improvement and development in rural schools especially. A series of exhibits, demonstrating the methods, value and need of rural school improvement, is being prepared for the exposition by President D. B. Johnson and a special committee of the Winthrop faculty.

Treating a different phase of the same subject will be the country community exhibit, to be put on by Miss Mabel Carney in co-operation with the rural life department of the Presbyterian board of home missions of New York. This exhibit will deal with rural schools and church problems and their relations to the rural community. Dr. S. C. Mitchell, president of the University of South Carolina, is in charge of the program arrangements for National Education Day.

THE STATE FARMERS' UNION

Called to Meet in Columbia On Thursday, January 16th.

The South Carolina State Farmers' Union is hereby called to convene in Columbia Thursday, January 16th, 1913, at 3 p. m., and will probably be in session through the 17th.

All county unions in the State are urged to send delegates and all members in good standing are cordially invited to attend. In counties where there is no county union organized each local union is requested to send one delegate. County unions will elect delegates according to the usual basis of representation.

The Legislature will be in session. It is the purpose of this meeting to place properly before the committee of the Legislature the measures we wish enacted into law. The legislative committee will report a State warehouse bill that has been carefully prepared and is pronounced well high perfect by constitutional lawyers to whom it was submitted. There will be other matters of legislation to be considered in which the union is vitally interested.

The work of the union throughout the State will be reviewed and plans for the extension of the organization will be discussed.

Good reports are coming in from various parts of the State, and we have reason to expect this to be one of the most representative meetings of the organized farmers of the State ever held.

By order of the executive committee: E. W. Dabbs, President and Chairman, J. Whitner Rice, Secretary.

Giants' President is Dead.

St. Louis, Nov. 27.—John T. Brush, millionaire president of the New York National league baseball team, died of locomotor ataxia on his private car Oceanic, just as a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy train, to which his car was attached, was pulling into Seeburger, Mo., 36 miles north of here, at 12.15 this morning. He had been in ill health for several years, and the flying trip across the country was begun in an effort to better the ball magnate's health.

DIGEST

OF EXPERIMENT STATION BULLETINS.

Prepared Weekly for
THE KEOWEE COURIER
By J. Linn Ladd.

Computing Dairy Rations.

Bulletin No. 114, having the above title, is issued by the Pennsylvania station, H. E. Van Norman, author.

Feeding experiments conducted at the Pennsylvania station and other stations show that rations computed according to the new, "net energy" standards are much more accurate and satisfactory than those computed by the old "digestible nutrients" standard. The old standard assumed that all of the digestible nutrients found in a ration were used either in the maintenance of the cow or in the production of milk excepting what was voided in the manure. But more careful tests have shown that there are three other means of loss besides the manure, namely, in gas, in urine and in the bodily functions of chewing, digesting and assimilating the food. That is, the muscular and nervous energy necessary to chew, digest and assimilate the food requires a considerable portion of that food to sustain it or to replace the tissues worn out in these processes. For convenience this loss is designated "loss by labor."

By the old standard, it was found that of every 100 pounds of corn meal, nine and two-tenths pounds (expressed 9.2) passed out in the manure, and it was assumed that the other 90.8 pounds went to the maintenance of the cow and the production of milk. But more careful tests show that in addition to the 9.2 pounds voided in the manure, 9.3 pounds pass off in the form of gas, 3.9 pounds in urine and 36.3 pounds go to support the labor of chewing, digesting, assimilating, etc., making a total loss of 58.7 pounds and leaving only 41.3 pounds out of each 100 pounds of corn meal for the production of milk. (And if she is pregnant, a portion of this must go to the growth of the embryo calf within the cow.) This 41.3 pounds is called the amount of net energy in 100 pounds of corn meal.

For convenience, the scientists calculate this net energy in "therms." A therm is equal to 1,000 calories; that is, a therm is that amount of energy which, if converted into heat by the body processes, would raise the temperature of 1,000 pounds of water four degrees.

Now that quantity of food which is necessary to maintain the cow at a uniform weight is called the maintenance ration, and as a general rule the maintenance ration varies according to the weight of the animal. A 750-pound cow requires four-tenths (.4) pound of digestible protein and four and 95 one-hundredths (4.95) therms of net energy for her maintenance. A 1,000-pound cow requires .5 (half) a pound of digestible protein and 6.44 therms of net energy; a 1,250 pound cow .6 pound of digestible protein and 7.00 therms of net energy, and so on.

If the cow is expected to produce milk, she must have sufficient feed over and above the maintenance ration to produce the milk; otherwise a part of the feed needed for her maintenance will be converted into milk and she will lose in flesh and weight.

To produce 10 pounds of milk containing 3 per cent of butter fat requires 15 one-hundredths (.45) pound of digestible protein and two and two-tenths (2.2) therms of net energy. For 4 per cent butter fat, 10 pounds milk requires .5 pound of digestible protein and 3.0 therms of net energy; for 5 per cent .55 pound of digestible protein and 3.9 therms of net energy.

Of course, in order to produce 20 pounds of milk, of 3, 4 or 5 per cent butter fat, the feed must contain twice the respective quantities of digestible protein and net energy given for 10 pounds.

The bulletin gives elaborate tables of the quantity of digestible protein and net energy in some thirty odd different feeding stuffs when of standard grade and unadulterated, and from these tables desired rations of perfect balance can be calculated with great accuracy for any cow when her weight and milk capacity are known.

But for all practical purposes it is sufficient to know that for both maintenance and milk production, an economic ration for a cow weighing 1,000 pounds and giving 20 pounds of milk a day having 4 per cent of butter fat, should be one containing one and a half pounds of digestible protein and 12 therms of energy.

At present prices in Pennsylvania, cotton seed meal is the cheapest source of protein and corn meal the cheapest source of energy, among the concentrated feed stuffs; but variety helps to maintain appetite and good digestion; and the addition of distillers' dried grain and gluten feed,

both good protein feeds but little more expensive than cotton seed meal, will improve the ration; hence the bulletin recommends a mixture of 400 pounds corn meal, 100 pounds cotton seed meal, 300 pounds distiller's dried grain and 100 pounds gluten feed, shoveled over on a tight floor several times to thoroughly mix them, and then feed 1 pound of this mixture for every 4 pounds of milk obtained, and in addition give all the silage and roughage of good quality the cow will clean up without waste. If she commences to take on fat, reduce the amount of roughage.

The farmer should remember that cotton seed meal, linseed meal, oats, wheat, bran, brewers' grain, gluten feeds, tankage and bone meal are rich in protein; while corn, corn chops or meal, kafir, milo maize, barley and roots are sources of energy rather than protein. Rice bran and rice polish partake somewhat of the nature of both.

Of roughage, grass hays, straw and corn and sorghum fodders are rich in energy; while the legumes—peas, clover, soy beans, vetches, alfalfa, etc.—are rich in protein. Silage may be a mixture of both, but is usually of corn or sorghum, and therefore a source of energy rather than of protein.

Effects of Lime and Cow Peas on Wheat Soils.

Bulletin No. 96 of the Tennessee station tells of a series of experiments on three East Tennessee farms having different types of soil, to test the virtue of liming soils and turning under a catch-crop of cow peas grown on wheat stubble between the harvesting of one crop in the early summer and the drilling in of the next crop in the fall.

These experiments extended over a period of three years on one farm, four years on another and five years on the third.

It was found that two tons of ground limestone per acre was equal to one ton of slacked lime. The application of lime to a soil capable of producing a good crop of clover was unprofitable because unnecessary. However, for immediate results in hastening the breaking down of coarse stable manure or of a green crop turned under, the application of lime may be justified on even good clover soils. On soils that will not produce a healthy growth of clover, and on poor soils that are to be heavily fertilized with stable manure or the turning under of a green crop, the application of lime is always advisable.

The plots where the catch crop of cow peas was turned under each year produced very little more wheat—not so much in some cases—than the plots where the peas were cut and cured for hay. This confirms the general experience of farmers, that the roots and stubble of cow peas supply the soil with so much humus and nitrogen that it pays better to make hay of the tops than to plow them under unless the soil has had its supply of humus exhausted by continuous clean culture for a number of successive years.

In these experiments it was found that land which had previously been in sod for a number of years and was therefore rich in humus and nitrogen at the beginning, actually lost both humus and nitrogen each year.

In other words, even the turning under of the catch crop of cow peas each fall did not restore as much nitrogen and humus to the soil as was removed in the previous crop of wheat and straw. On the other hand, the plots that were poor in humus and nitrogen at the beginning gained in both by the yearly additions of the catch crop of peas, whether only the roots and stubble were added to the soil or the tops also were turned under.

Because wheat extracts from the soil large quantities of both nitrogen and phosphoric acid, the past heavy annual exportations of wheat have served to transfer much of the soil fertility of this country to Europe. And the same is true in a larger sense of the exportation of cotton seed meal, which is so rich in plant food drawn from the soil that millions of tons of it are applied to the fields direct as a fertilizer, both in this country and abroad.

65,800 Gobblers on "Turkey Special"

Washington, Nov. 27.—With a majority of its 65,800 passengers gobbling their despairing protests, a special train of forty-two cars raced through Washington early to-day, bound for New York with turkeys from Eastern Tennessee, destined to grace many a Gotham table. There were 34 cars filled with live turkeys, each car in charge of a special man, who looked after the comfort of the fowls, and eight refrigerator cars containing birds killed and prepared for market. The "turkey special" is said to be the biggest shipment of turkeys made in many years, if ever.

Tetter, Salt Rheum and Eczema
Are cured by Chamberlain's Salve. One application relieves the itching and burning sensation.

CARE OF SEED CORN.

If You Desire Good Germination, Select in Early Fall.

Clemson College, Dec. 2.—It has come to the notice of the station that from time to time in the spring on a number of farms in the State there is a scarcity of good seed corn. The question of how to prevent such a deplorable condition then arises, and the usual advice given for meeting this poor seed corn situation is to test the germinating power of each ear. This is good advice when it does not become a yearly habit, but the germination test is very discouraging unless the seed corn is gathered and dried early in the fall, thus causing the seed to retain full productiveness which the germination test cannot restore or even properly reveal. No matter how carefully the seed corn may be tested in the spring, the best seed and the highest vitality cannot be had unless selection of mature seed that have all the characteristics of a good yielding, acclimated variety, was begun in the fall and good care taken of it during the winter.

It has been demonstrated that the early fall use of seed corn racks will increase the acre yield of corn by several bushels on practically all farms. The initial cost is slight and the racks can be used for a life time when properly taken care of and stored away when not in use. The sure way for the farmer to avoid using bad and labor in planting seed of reduced productiveness is by selecting seed early and caring for it. A small house could be built on each farm so that the seed for all spring planting could be kept therein. Such a house should be well ventilated and so constructed as to be accessible to rats and mice. This could be done by inverting a common galvanized pan over the pillars. Then beginning about two or three feet from the wall a tier of shelves is built upward from the floor. These shelves are made preferably of slats instead of solid plank, so as to allow of sufficient ventilation between the tiers. About six inches from this tier another tier of slatted shelves is built and so on in pairs across the room. Two or three feet is left between each pair of tiers to permit a man with a basket to pass through, placing the ears on the shelves. The husked ears are placed on these shelves after selection in early fall, and will soon dry out, thus lessening all danger of freezing and thereby loss of vitality of seed in spring.

A cheaper initial cost can be had by stringing heavy wire one and a half feet apart across from one side of the building or in any dry, well ventilated house on the farm and hanging the corn up to these wires by means of a double string. The ears are laid in the two strings, which are then crossed, another ear put on, and so on until the string of ears is just about two feet from the floor when tied to the overhead wire. This method permits of perfect ventilation between the ears, but the weight of the undried corn sometimes breaks the wire or pulls it out from its fastenings.

Another method in common use is to use the upright wires of an old electrically welded wire fence. The diagonal wires are cut off short enough to reach about half the length of the ear, and the ears of corn are stuck on these diagonal wires, tips upward. Usually these wires are bent upward at a slight angle to give firmer support for the ear. These wires should be hung on a supporting wire as in case of the strings. When the building in which they are stored is proof against rodents, these wires can be hung on nails from the cross-pieces.

Any one of these methods insures the farmer against moldy, diseased corn and against seed of low vitality, caused by alternate freezing and heating.

F. H. Jeter,
Assistant to Director.

Former Senator Gordon Dead.

Okolona, Miss., Nov. 28.—After an illness extending over several weeks, former United States Senator James Gordon, aged 79, died here early to-day. His death was due to the infirmities of old age.

Senator Gordon became prominent in the Senate when he delivered the famous "Good will" speech, immediately after his appointment to fill the unexpired term caused by the death of Senator A. J. McLaughlin. He was appointed to the Senate December 27, 1909, and served until February 22, 1910. In that short time he attracted national attention by his quaint utterances and his unbounded optimism.

Senator Gordon served throughout the War Between the States as a captain in the Confederate army. He was a successful cotton planter, and author and poet. His poems and other articles have appeared in many prominent publications throughout the country. Senator Gordon was born in December, 1833, and until a few months before his death had been in excellent health.

SEE HIM FIRST!

Before the fertilizer salesman arrives, go to your dealer and explain to him that you will not buy 2 per cent. goods that contain only 40 pounds of Potash per ton. Show him that modern, profitable fertilizers contain from 5 to 10 per cent. Potash, and that the composition of crops and the effect of crops on soils require that the per cent. of Potash should be increased until it is as great as, or greater than, the per cent. of Phosphoric Acid in the fertilizer. It is this grade of goods that pays you and your dealer best. The quantity and quality of the crops are better and the actual plant food costs less per pound.

POTASH

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We will tell you Potash Salt in any quantity from 200 pounds up. Write for prices.

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TILLMAN, BACON AND MARTIN.

Trio Will Have Pick of Senate Committee Chairmanships.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Control of the important committees of the Senate in the next Congress, when that body will be under Democratic domination, has become a question of pressing importance. The matter is considered so vital to the shaping of legislation and Democratic policies in the new Congress that party leaders now here are discussing it with a view to obtaining immediate action.

It is expected that some form of a Democratic Senate caucus or conference will be held next week to take preliminary steps toward reorganization.

The Senate committees not only exercise a practical control over all legislation of Congress, but they will control no little patronage. The agitation in Democratic ranks has arisen from the fact that a few Democrats long in the Senate hold the ranking positions on practically all the important committees. If the rules of seniority are followed, each will be allowed to pick the chairmanship of one of these committees, and at the same time hold second position on others.

Senators Bacon, Tillman and Martin, who entered the Senate in 1895, head the Democratic membership of many committees. Senator Tillman is the ranking Democratic member of eight committees, and under the seniority system would be entitled, in the new Congress, to take the chairmanship of one and hold the second position on all the others. Under the proposed plan he would be entitled to select a chairmanship, but then would have to give second place on the other committees to members not now holding important positions.

Among the committees over which Senator Tillman would exercise control are appropriations, Inter-State commerce and naval affairs. Senator Bacon commands the first place on five committees, among them foreign relations, judiciary and rules, three of the best committees of the list. In addition to being chairman of the Democratic caucus, Senator Martin could be chairman of either of the four committees, including commerce.

Newberry Mob Lynchers Negro.

Newberry, Nov. 23.—Will Thomas, a negro, accused of the assassination of Spurgeon Johnson, a white farmer, several weeks ago, was taken from a magistrate's constable last night by a party of masked men, chained to a tree and his body riddled with bullets. The lynching occurred about 14 miles from here, while the negro was being brought to jail. The constable declares he at first refused to surrender his prisoner upon the mob's demand and fired his pistol, but his "bluff" did not work. He says he was then surrounded by the crowd, threatened with death if he resisted, and told to get down the road. He obeyed and a few minutes later heard, he says, over 100 shots. The negro's body was found still chained to the tree this morning.

The negro had been confined in jail at Newberry and was being carried back in the neighborhood of the crime for a preliminary hearing.

Dr. King's New Life Pills

The best in the world.

MAN AND THE SOIL.

Dr. R. V. Pierce of Buffalo, author of the Common Sense Medical Adviser, says "why does not the farmer treat his own body as he treats the land he cultivates. He puts back in phosphate what he takes out in crops, or the land would grow poor. The farmer should put back into his body the vital elements exhausted by labor, or by ill-health induced by some chronic disease." Further, he says, "the great value of my Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is in its vitalizing power. It gives strength to the stomach and purity to the blood. It is like the phosphates which supply nature with the substances that build up the crops. The far-reaching action of

is due to its effect on the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. Diseases that begin in the stomach are cured through the stomach. A bilious spell is simply the result of an effort made by the liver to catch up when over-worked and exhausted. I have found the 'Discovery' to be unsurpassed as a liver regulator and rich blood-maker."

Miss LOTTIE KNEELY of Perth, Kansas, says: "I will here add my testimony of the effectiveness of your remedy upon myself. I was troubled with indigestion for two years or more. Doctored with three different doctors besides taking numerous kinds of so-called 'stomach cures' but received no permanent relief. I was run down, could not sleep at night with the pain in my chest, caused by gas on the stomach. Was weak, could eat scarcely anything although I was hungry nearly all the time. About one year and a half ago I began taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and after having taken several bottles am nearly cured of stomach trouble. Can now eat without distress and have gained fifteen pounds in weight. I thank you for your remedy and wish you all success in your good work."

COL. D. M. RANDELL DEAD.

Sergeant-at-Arms of United States Senate Passes Away.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Col. Daniel M. Randell, sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate, former United States marshal for the District of Columbia, and an intimate friend of the late President Harrison, died here early to-day as the result of an operation performed on November 7th.

Col. Randell was one of the well-known figures of public life. He had been sergeant-at-arms of the Senate for nearly twelve years, having been elected to the position in January, 1900. As such officer he had practically complete charge of all official Senate affairs, the issuing of subpoenas in Senate inquiries and the conduct of Senate functions. He was 70 years of age and a native of Indianapolis, Ind.

At the time Col. Randell's Washington career began under President Harrison he had been city clerk and city councillor of Indianapolis, a member of commissions and had held many positions of trust in Republican party affairs. In the course of a three-year service in the Union army he lost his right arm before his public career began.

The Man Outside.

(By Frederic A. Wilson)

Even though without 'tis stormy weather,
I drink; you drink; we drink together;
The man outside looks through the pane
And wishes he were a man again.
Our time is now—we lead our lives,
And we forget the man who strives
To gain a foothold on the sands,
And shows the world his empty hands.

We see but once Dame Fortune's smile,
And if we tarry but awhile
We are the men outside the pane
Whose chance will never come again.

FRAIL, SICKLY CHILD

Restored to Health by Vinol—Letter to Mothers.

Anxious mothers often wonder why their children are so pale, thin and nervous and have so little appetite. For the benefit of such mothers in this vicinity we publish the following letter.

J. Edmund Miller, New Haven, Conn., says: "My little daughter, ever since her birth, had been frail and sickly, and was a constant source of worry. Several months ago we commenced to give her Vinol. I immediately noted an improvement in her health and appearance. I gave her three bottles of Vinol, and from the good it has done her I can truly say it will do all you claim."

This child's recovery was due to the combined action of the medicinal elements extracted from cods' livers, combined with the blood-making and strength-creating properties of tonic iron, which are contained in Vinol.

Vinol will build up and strengthen delicate children, old people and the weak, run-down and debilitated. We return the money in every case where it fails.

J. W. Bell, Druggist, Walhalla, S. C.